

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1907.

No. 26

STRIKE AS SEEN BY THE CARMEN.

BY RICHARD CORNELIUS.

The *Western World*, a local magazine, recently published an article written by Patrick Calhoun, in which he set forth his opinions of the causes and conduct of the strike of the Street Carmen. President Richard Cornelius of the Street Carmen's Union, replies to Calhoun as follows:

In his recent article in the *Western World*, the president of the United Railroads was at great pains to represent that he is personally quite favorable to the broad principles of trades unionism; that his corporation has at all times been friendly to the Carmen's Union; that the concern has been steadily an exceedingly humane, just and generous employer; and that, accordingly, the present strike of Division 205 is an entirely unjustified raid upon an ideal master, and should be resisted to the point of exterminating the offending union.

The truth is that Patrick Calhoun is not favorable to unionism; that the United Railroads Company has never been friendly to the Carmen's Union; that the corporation has never, except on compulsion, advanced the wages or otherwise substantially improved the labor conditions of its workmen; and that the present strike could readily have been avoided had Mr. Calhoun been at all considerate. Had he really wished to avoid a strike it could have been settled on fair terms at any time since it started, had he so desired, and it could be settled on fair terms to-day if Mr. Calhoun would but say the word.

Calhoun is a cold, cunning, unscrupulous money-getter, regarding his workmen as machines, rather than as human beings, and his company is so criminally over-capitalized that to support its own scandalous financing it is driven to squeeze its employees and to deny the public the up-to-date service the city deserves. The over-capitalization, as Edward J. Livernash has abundantly proved, is such that the United Railroads is actually trying to earn income on more than \$35,000,000 in excess of investment by the men who have put money into it. It cannot earn income on \$35,000,000 of water and be even moderately just to workmen or community, therefore the repeated clashes with its workmen and the manifest neglect of its obligations to the people.

THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

Let us glance at the facts.

In 1901 the Carmen's Union came into existence, because long and hard experience had demonstrated that only through collective bargaining could the street railway workers progress from a state akin to pauperism, though toiling in one of the richest cities in the world. The start was necessarily in secrecy, so intense was the hatred of the employers for labor unions; and for months dismissal from service was pretty certain to be the penalty of known effective work in or for the infant organization.

Notwithstanding the meanest kinds of hostility, considerable headway had been made in strengthening our union by the time Mr. Calhoun and his associates appeared on the scene; and by then we were sufficiently strong to feel it safe to strive openly for recognition. At this stage we were told by the Calhoun combine, through Mayor Schmitz (though at the time the personnel of the combine was not disclosed to us), that if we would rest on our oars until the new company had full possession of the San Francisco properties it had

purchased, or undertaken to purchase, the company would then promptly and cheerfully recognize our union.

We accepted the promise thus given, with the proviso added that pending full recognition of the union there should be no discharging of men because of membership in our organization. Mr. Duane, representing the new company (the United Railroads, as we afterwards learned), unhesitatingly agreed to the proviso.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Now, let us consider how these promises made by the Calhoun people were kept.

In March, 1902, three weeks after this agreement, Mr. Calhoun and his associates took over the street-railway system of San Francisco; and so false was their solicitude for unionism and their regard for their word, that on the very first day of their open control they dismissed from their service fifteen of our members for no better reason than the fidelity of those members to our union. Protest was made to Mr. Duane, but without effect. Indeed, dismissal for unionism, thus practised simultaneously with the advent of Mr. Calhoun, continued, and to such an extent that to preserve our organization from annihilation we were obliged to strike for recognition. This we did in April, 1902.

After the strike, by the way, E. P. Vining, who at the time of the dismissals was superintending the Calhoun lines, showed me papers plainly indicating that in picking off our men for their unionism he was but executing the express orders of his superiors.

That strike lasted eight days; and in the end the company refused to recognize the union or deal with its men as union men, but consented to transact business with "committees of its employees."

CALHOUN'S FRIEND SCHMITZ.

Here, of course, was a clear violation of the promise given us through Mayor Schmitz. About the same time that Mr. Calhoun was in this way stubbornly opposing recognition of the union, after his company's word had thus falsely been passed as related, he was with characteristic duplicity, as stated in his article in the *Western World*, giving utterance in Atlanta, Georgia, to these words: "It is the right of every man in a free country to unite with his fellows to advance their mutual interests. Unions among any class of free citizens for the promotion of their general welfare and advancement are entirely legitimate. The employer is fatuously blind who denies recognition of the union. As well deny the sunlight at mid-day."

The precept in Georgia and the practice in California match very badly, so it seems to me.

I was president of the Carmen's Union then, as I am now; but so determined was the stand of Mr. Calhoun, that it was necessary for me to return to platform work and subsequently to obtain a leave of absence from such work before I could be of service to my fellow-unionists in negotiating with the United Railroads on their behalf. In my capacity as president of the union I had no standing with the company, but only as a United Railroads employee appearing as a committee or a member of committee for fellow employees.

Soon after the taking over and the strike Mr.

Vining was dismissed and the late George F. Chapman came on from New Jersey and became general manager of the United Railroads. Mr. Chapman had at that time a reputation for opposition to labor unions, and justly so, as very soon appeared. One of Chapman's first acts here was his refusal to receive me as in any sense a spokesman for fellow-employees. Later, under his regime, the platform-men were requested to deal directly and as individuals with the General Manager.

PETTY GUERRILLA WARFARE.

To be brief, in a variety of ways—some large, others inexpressively petty and contemptible—Mr. Calhoun's new General Manager sought to undermine the Carmen's Union. We soon came to understand that we were dealing with a corporation controlled by union haters and bent on breaking down our organization because it tended to interfere to a small extent with the United Railroads' policy of extravagant and dishonest financing, in that we tended to protect workmen against being overlooked and underpaid.

Within the year succeeding the incoming of the Calhoun regime, the cost of living in San Francisco advanced heavily. Wages in practically every calling but ours had correspondingly advanced. We found it impossible to go on as we had been going, without such privation as should not be suffered by industrious people in a prosperous city; for our wages, never fair, had through the alteration of costs ceased to have their old-time purchasing power. In most employments here advances of wages had come without dispute, employers well knowing the justice of recognizing the change that had occurred; and had Mr. Calhoun's company been the humane, just and generous concern he wishes now to have it appear, advance would have come to us without dispute. It did not so come, however.

When the bargaining time arrived for our second year of service under Mr. Calhoun, we asked for a moderate increase of wages to meet the advance in costs of living. We further asked for formal recognition of our union. Our requests were met with curt refusal, whereupon we began preparations for a strike.

What other course was open to us?

When it became clear to Mr. Calhoun that despite his General Manager's year of union-breaking our organization was in good fighting trim, he somewhat altered his tone and reluctantly accepted the arbitration we freely tendered.

ARBITRATION FAVORING WORKMEN.

The arbitration to settle disputed points resulted speedily in recognition of the union. The wage question was not settled with equal promptness. On the contrary, Mr. Calhoun went to enormous expense in gathering what he called "evidence" to defeat our simple claim for a sufficient increase in wages to meet the advance in the costs of living, and dragged the arbitration through many months. It seems as though the man hoped to wear out our patience and exhaust our treasury before letting the case go to judgment. Every inch of ground he contested bitterly and unfairly. He grudged us a cent of increase, and did everything he knew how to do or dared to do to defeat what he must have known in his heart was a just cause.

Late in 1903 the arbitration was concluded. Mr.

(Continued on Page Nine.)

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 9, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:08 p. m., President Gallagher in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

CREDENTIALS—Sailors, August Seaman, vice Ed. Anderson. Bakery Drivers, C. E. Le Fevre, J. Brophy, vice Henry Adams. Metal Polishers, Wm. Fletcher, vice Arthur Nelson. Teamsters' Union, Local No. 472, A. E. Blume. Retail Delivery Drivers, Wm. Miller, vice B. Farnham. Delegates seated.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*—From the Pacific District Council of I. B. E. W., relative to the action this Council had taken in the controversy between the Electrical Workers and the Telephone Company. *Referred to Secretary*—From the Japanese and Korean League. From the California Promotion Committee, relative to the demand for labor in California. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—From Miss L. A. Craighan, Secretary of Committee on charter amendments and delegate from Nurses' Alumnae. *Referred to Label Committee*—From the Leather Novelty Workers of St. Louis, stating that a firm in that city is manufacturing goods bearing the union label. From a member of Typographical Union No. 21, describing his experience in finding union-labeled goods in the Mission district. *Referred to Executive Committee*—A request from the Janitors' Union for a boycott on a Market-street firm. *Laid upon the table*—Resolution submitted by the General Strike Committee. *Referred to the Trustees*—Quarterly report of the Financial Secretary.

Bills were ordered paid.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Retail Clerks—Stated that the stores in the Mission district still refusing to close at 6 p. m. Waiters—Business fair under the existing conditions. Pavers—Business very poor. Typographical—Donated \$500 to the General Strike Fund in this city and \$700 to their International Union. Garment Workers—Stated that a boycott levied by the Building Trades Council of Los Angeles on the "Boss" overall manufactured in that city is being mistaken for the "Boss of the Road" overall manufactured in San Francisco and bearing the union label, and is working a hardship on the concern here which are employing union people and using the label. Steam Fitters—Still in controversy with the Plumbers' organization on the question of jurisdiction.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the matter of the Trustees for the Labor Council Hall Association be laid over for one week. 2—That the application for a boycott against the Pacific Telephone Company be laid over for one week. Report of Committee adopted. On motion, Delegate Tracy was excused from attendance on committee meeting during his absence at convention.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Recommends that Local No. 472 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters be admitted to the Council. Report adopted.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—The following minority report was submitted and adopted:

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Aug. 8, 1907.

"*Officers and Delegates, S. F. Labor Council:* It being represented to your Law and Legislative Committee as a matter of urgency and with a view to enable the Council to make a decision with as little delay as possible upon two charter amendments in relation to the Board of Health, submitted by L. A. Craighan, Secretary for Committee on Charter Amendments and Delegate from the Nurses' Alumnae, we, the undersigned members of your Committee, beg leave to submit as follows:

"The first draft for a charter amendment, stated to have been indorsed previously to the fire by all the organizations named therein, contains briefly and in the main the following provisions:

"Present Article 10 of the Charter is to be amended so as to divide the jurisdiction of the existing Board of Health, relieving said Board of

the management and control of the city and county hospitals, almshouses, ambulance service, municipal hospitals and receiving hospitals, and establishing for the care of same a Department of Hospitals. Said Department is to be managed by a Board of Hospital Trustees of seven or nine members to be appointed, one member each, by the following organizations: The Associated Charities, the Archbishop of the Diocese of San Francisco, Hebrew Benevolent Society, the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council, the Merchants' Association, the Commonwealth Club, the California Club.

"The only qualification for members of the Board to be one year's residence in the City and County of San Francisco. They are to serve for a term of eight years, the first set to be classified so as to provide that the various terms do not expire the same year. All vacancies, including such as caused by expiration of term of office are to be filled by the remaining trustees.

"The Board shall have power to appoint and fix salaries of the staff and employes of all the institutions under its care. Further, it shall have exclusive right to make contracts for goods, merchandise, stores, supplies, subsistence, drugs and other necessary articles, and have full control of all expenditures for the Department.

"The remainder of this first draft contains the provisions of the Charter with respect to the powers and duties of the Board of Health not affected by the establishment of the Department of Hospitals, as above set forth.

"The second draft of a charter amendment is stated to have been indorsed by the organizations previously mentioned, excepting the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and will be substituted for the first draft if it receives the indorsement of these two labor bodies.

"This draft provides briefly as follows:

"To abolish the present Board of Health entirely, and in its stead erect a Department of Public Health covering the entire jurisdiction of the Board of Health. This department is to be under the exclusive management of a Board of Health Trustees. Said Trustees are to be appointed by the various organizations mentioned in connection with the Department of Hospitals, and to have powers identically the same as there proposed with regards to appointments of staff and employes, making of contracts for supplies, and untrammelled control over all expenditures of the Department.

"In addition, to provide all necessary money for the maintenance, development and improvement of this Department of Public Health, the Board of Supervisors shall annually levy a tax on all assessable property of the City and County at a certain rate not to exceed the limitation imposed by the Charter. The Board also to have power to receive donations and legacies to be deposited in the treasury of the City and County to the credit of the Board of Health Trustees.

"According to the communication from Mr. Craighan the Labor Council is requested to signify:

"(1) Whether or not the Ladies' Aid Society is to be one of the appointing organizations.

"(2) Whether or not the California Club is to be one of the appointing organizations.

"(3) Whether or not the Labor Council will indorse the second draft.

"Without making any recommendation as to any of these questions your Committee has a suggestion to offer, namely, that the charter as it now stands is preferable as to each and every provision therein contained with respect to the powers and duties of the Board of Health, with the possible exception that instead of being an appointive it should be an elective office, the incumbents of which would remain responsible directly to the people for the proper conduct of this important branch of the city government. Respectfully submitted,

C. H. PARKER,
THEO. JOHNSON."

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE—Recommends that the Council march in a body in the Labor Day parade.

More Advantageous Offerings Than for Many Months Splendid Inducements to Buy Now at Hale's Removal Sale

Will soon move into our new Market street store—finishers are working rapidly to complete their work—we must be ready when the store is ready for us.

Brisk selling and increasing interest now—as we near the end of this important event. Come in to-day—there's economy on every hand—merchandise of all kinds—at prices that will pay you to come a long way to get.



J. H. WILEY
The Furniture Man
No rent. Good Furniture for little money.
659-661 FOURTEENTH STREET
Phone Market 4322 Near Market and Church

C. H. PHILPOTT
Dealer in General Hardware, Builders' Hardware and Mechanics' Tools
135 Fifth Street San Francisco

Labor Day Parade Committees

¶ We desire to announce that we are in a position to show samples and furnish estimates on Labor Day Uniforms of any description. If members of the Committees will call upon us we shall take pleasure in assisting them in making their selections. Deliveries are positively guaranteed on all orders we undertake.

Pragers
ALWAYS RELIABLE
MARKET AND JONES STS

On motion that the Council march in a body, the motion was lost.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded that the President of the Council act in the place of Secretary McCabe on the General Strike Committee; carried.

RECEIPTS—Photo Engravers, \$4; Hackmen, \$6; Stage Employes, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Machinists, \$20; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Garment Workers, \$10; Ship Drillers, \$4; Cooks No. 44, \$14; Rammermen, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Tanners, \$4; Mailers, \$4; Total, \$102.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; horse and buggy, \$15; LABOR CLARION, \$25; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Examiner*, 75 cents; *Call*, 75 cents; *Bulletin*, 25 cents; Brown & Power Co., \$1.45; W. N. Brunt Co., \$6.50; Pacific Telephone Co., \$6.40; Total \$109.85.

Adjourned at 10:15 p. m.

GEO. W. BELL, Secretary, pro tem.

CHILD LABOR AND TOBACCO TRUST.

From time to time the LABOR CLARION has published articles revealing the character of the tobacco trust, and its readers have no excuse for pleading ignorance in the matter. Now that the Labor Council has taken the matter up, the following, which recently appeared in the Cambridge *Sentinel*, a daily newspaper, is of timely interest:

"The press of the entire country is teeming with articles condemning the employment of little children in factories. Ministers of all denominations have declaimed against this pernicious practice. Congress has wrestled with the problem, yet the solution is almost as far off as ever. While the wage-earner does not discriminate in his purchasing power, and persists in buying the products of concerns that pursue this soulless system, we cannot expect the problem will be solved.

"The tobacco trust is a good illustration of this type; a giant monopoly that has been developed almost wholly from the patronage of the working classes. This trust started out with the modest ambition to control the cigar and tobacco trade in the United States, but the discriminating portion of the public has not taken kindly to their product. So they established a chain of stores throughout the country known as the 'United Cigar Stores Company,' the design being to drive the retailers out of business. Not meeting with the success they hoped for, they have established another corporation known as the 'National Cigar Stand Company,' for the purpose of controlling the sale of cigars in all the drug stores. Their modus operandi is to place a show case in a drug store, the proprietor to pay \$1.50 a foot for its use, besides furnishing a glass advertisement to be hung over the case and outside the store, which the druggist has to keep lit at his own expense; he also agreeing to place their goods in his case. As an extra inducement he is given an agency in the Merchants Drug Company, whereby he gets a special percentage on all the drugs this company makes. All its goods are made in the trust factories. This monster combination, the tobacco trust, employs 9,000 children, being the largest employers of child labor in America, and the wage-earner who is continually howling against trust syndicates and all kinds of combinations which illegally endeavor to restrain trade, in many instances is the purchaser of these products.

"The question may be asked how is the wage-earner going to know when he is buying a cigar or a piece of tobacco made under sanitary conditions by fair-paid and adult labor. Looking for the Union Label will solve that question. By insisting upon the Label marked goods when purchasing, the wage-earner has it in his sovereign power to put out of business these concerns that thrive by child labor, thus killing at one blow the whole unchristian practice."

The granite cutters and quarrymen of this city have won a strike for an increase of wages from \$4 to \$4.50 a day.

ONE DOLLAR WEEKLY



Copyright

A Fine Suit
for
\$12.50

A \$12.50 Suit is very ordinary but a pure all-wool suit which would be sold regularly at \$20.00 for \$12.50 is out of the ordinary. Such a suit may be bought at Kragens in any of the late models and a perfect fit is guaranteed. You select from the choicest of all-wool Serges, Worsteds and Thibets. Single or double breasted as you prefer. Any of these Suits costs you but \$12.50 and you may pay for it in tiny sums of \$1.00 weekly.

Top Coats and Cravenettes on payments of \$1.00 weekly may also be had for

\$12.50

Shoes, Furnishings, Hats and anything you need may be added to an account at Kragens.

KRAGENS 1149-1157
Market St.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

H. L. White and F. J. Bonnington returned from Trinity County last week. They executed a flank movement on arriving in the city—dividing up the gold and hurrying to Sonoma and Alameda Counties respectively. From all accounts, Harry lost several pounds (but not of quartz), and the gentlemen who went up to organize the yellow metal has not as yet applied for a charter. There also comes a story from Trinity that the prospectors had a cave-in and then were obliged to pull the cave out. However that may be, it is likely that quartz specimens will soon be on exhibition at headquarters. The proprietors of the Commodore Perry mine report a fine vacation, and the determination to spend a few weeks of each year amid Nature's beauties is now a settled policy.

Information is wanted of Louis C. Marcotti. He was formally an apprentice in Los Angeles. If any reader should know the gentleman, he would confer a favor by informing the LABOR CLARION.

The amendment to increase the job scale to \$4.00 a day comes up for consideration at the August meeting, which will be held on the last Sunday afternoon in the month (the 25th) in Labor Temple Hall at 312 Fourteenth. Every member of No. 21 should attend this gathering. It is unnecessary to refer to its importance.

Remember that the Typographical Union stands for consistency, and that men who purchase non-union literature, cigars, or anything else manufactured under conditions we would resent, are not living up to the standard. When it is possible to hire unionists, we should do so as a matter of principle. It is easy, sometimes, to excuse ourselves, but it is better to do the right—to follow the Golden Rule.

In last week's Topics there was a request for information about William E. Payne. It was stated that the gentleman had worked on the *Post* in years gone by. This was an error. The files of the *Pacific Union Printer* presented to No. 21 by A. F. Smith show that Mr. Payne was for some time a member of the *Report* chapel. The issue of November, 1896, gives an account of his death, and also contains the report of the funeral marshal. This data was very welcome. Inasmuch as the members of the family are scattered, the son in New York will secure the information he desires through the medium of the official paper of the nineties.

Several times lately the *Pacific Union Printer* files have proved valuable. The other week a man called at headquarters who stated that he joined the Union years ago and for over a decade had been working outside the business. His claim that he was on the exempt list was shown to be true. The *Printer* agreed with every detail of his story, and investigation proved that he was the man and had been occupied during the interim as he said, and he left the office with a traveling card.

A very neat card combination comes from J. W. Hays, I. T. U. First Vice-President, with offices in Philadelphia. It was handed to the visiting Elks at the convention of last month. Three cards are tied together by a piece of blue ribbon. The first reads: "This (an Elk's head) is the emblem of the benevolent and protective order of Elks—the best people on earth." An organization unexcelled." Then the date is given. The second card shows a well-printed label with this information: "This is the emblem of the International Typographical Union—an organization which produces conditions in the printing industry that make it possible for its members to affiliate with the 'best people on earth.' Benefit yourselves by ordering it on all your printing." The third card tells of Mr. Hays' position, and on the back is a picture of the Union Printers' Home, with an appropriate inscription.

The Stockton *Record* wants a good linotype operator for two of three weeks' work.

Frank R. Spear writes from Melrose, Mass., that he has left the keyboard. His name adorns a renting agency, real estate and insurance business. Frank sends his regards to friends in the printing

line. He says that the offices in Boston are, as a rule, poorly ventilated and lighted, and those continuing the long-day fight are undesirable, as a consequence.

The Secretary-Treasurer of No. 21 has copies of the August *Typographical Journal* for members not on the mailing list. The June and July issues will also be cheerfully furnished on application.

The LABOR CLARION and *Journal* mail lists have lately been revised. If members would promptly notify the office of changes of address, the work would be lighter and the complaint column could be reduced several picas. The delivery by the postal authorities is not all that could be desired, and is a source of annoyance to all concerned.

Preparations for the picnic at Fairfax Park on September 15th continues from day to day. D. P. Sullivan, in charge of the Weather Bureau printing office in the Merchants' Exchange Building, has been added to the committee as an auxiliary member. Upon Mr. Sullivan's shoulders will fall the task of supplying a day that will do full credit to both California and the organization—one of those glad days with a clear sky for the chase and a sun just warm enough for a perfect impression. If any member thinks the foregoing is a joke, he is invited to contribute a few twenty-five cent pieces for tickets. This is no joke. But don't forget the picnic.

Mrs. Hawkes was absent from her desk at the last union meeting. The lady was on the sick list, but she is much better, and expects to be with us this month.

The Cigar Makers want to play baseball on Labor Day with a team of printers. The Union first named has donated a valuable cup as a trophy, and the floor of the Stadium in Golden Gate Park is an ideal place for an exhibition of the national game.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Temporary headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 135 Gough street.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on August 13, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Mr. C. J. Pierard was allowed to withdraw resignation from membership and was reinstated to full membership in good standing.

The following-named members have been suspended from membership in good standing because of failure to pay strike assessments levied by the union meeting of June 13: J. Allen, R. Atkins, R. H. Bassett, C. Becker Jr., R. H. Bowers, N. Braun, Mrs. L. Brown, E. Burke, J. M. Burke, L. E. Burrows, J. N. Clark, E. Cruells, H. S. Donaldson, S. A. Douglas, G. E. Ebert, R. Fernandez, T. B. Finegan, P. Fredrick, H. J. Geisel, D. Goldman, G. W. Graham, H. Graham, Mrs. O. K. Green, J. H. Hall, C. F. Hamlin, Miss F. B. Howard, W. R. Hughes, E. B. Jordan, P. Kedro, A. C. Imhaus, J. E. Keith, W. G. Klussman, A. M. Krueckel, L. M. Lalanne, S. Leyva, G. Ludwig, A. Masino, L. Maynard, C. Mills, W. Nankervis, F. Oestreich, B. Olchvary, E. H. Orr, C. Palladini, E. S. Park, G. Peterson, E. L. Pimentel, M. A. Robles, C. A. Rossignol, G. Rowan, G. C. Santisteban, E. F. Schneider, A. Schorcht, J. E. Schafer, O. Stappenbeck, E. Steffens, T. Tibbett, V. Ursomondo, A. Van Bendeleben, G. Wahlheim, U. Waldrop and A. Weiss. In connection with the above, the attention of the membership is directed to Section 11, Article 111, Constitution and By-Laws, specifying that suspended members lose all rights of membership during the period of their suspension.

Members are notified that the weekly strike assessment of 25 cents per member—whether resident or non-resident—unless excused therefrom by the Board of Directors, is still in effect. Payment must be made in cash to the Financial Secretary, Mr. Harry Menke, 135 Gough street.

At the Board meeting held August 13, the Garden Rink, Mission street, near Sixteenth, was reclassified and placed temporarily in the number of halls and rinks included in Class C. The dimensions of floor area of the Mission Rink, near Twentieth, have



Charles Lyons
LONDON TAILOR

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN
and
DOMESTIC
WOOLENS

1432 FILLMORE ST. 731 VAN NESS AVE.
SAN FRANCISCO

958 BROADWAY
OAKLAND

Suits, to order, from \$18.00 up
Overcoats, " " \$18.00 up
Trousers, " " \$5.00 up

COAL is sixteen dollars a ton and they say it's going higher.

Doesn't take long for a Richmond Range to pay for itself.



STERLING
Furniture Company

974 HOWARD ST.
At Sixth

been lessened and that rink is at present numbered in Class D.

Mr. John J. Mundwyler has donated a rare and valuable bound volume of the "American Musical Magazine," a weekly published by the M. M. P. U. of New York City, to the Musical Library. The volume comprises the first numbers published in 1884, and reports of official proceedings of the union. The gift was accepted by the Board meeting of August 13, and the Secretary instructed to make suitable expression of the appreciation of the Board of Directors.

PROHIBITION LAW OF GEORGIA.

BY BALDY MOORE.

If there was a saloon on every street corner in every city of the country; if there was a brewery or distillery on every street, and if their owners gave away products, it would have little effect upon me. I would not take a drink. I have never fancied the drinking habit; I never felt a noble pride in my will-power to refuse a drink, because my nature never inclined to the habit. I never desired it; it never appealed to me. Consequently I am a total abstainer, and, with my kind, I believe that much evil has resulted from an abuse of the drinking habit. But much evil has resulted from an abuse of the eating habit, and much evil will result from any form of gluttony. Yet I am not a prohibitionist—that is, I do not believe in the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, no more than I believe in the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of tobacco, a habit which if persistently and gluttonously followed is said by those who have studied its effects to be as physically and mentally injurious as is the liquor habit. And I dare say most prohibitionists are, like myself, total abstainers from liquor, and generally from tobacco, too. They regard with abhorrence the man who drinks. Such a man is a social outcast; he is dangerous to society; he is a menace to posterity, for he may leave his blight upon the race. If it be a woman—alas! She is a fallen creature: Close the social doors against her. Shut her and her kind out of the light of culture; drive her speedily to the slums. Then go down and help lift her up by establishing a home for her over the door of which is inscribed the infamy of her past. Such is the atmosphere breathed by the practicing prohibitionists, the high-browed fellow with the cold gray eyes and the firm-set jaws, the man who never laughs. In such environment his views are formed and his opinions developed.

And he strikes. With determined mien and clenched fist he strikes with the law, strikes this pernicious drinking habit legally and makes criminals of the manufacturers of liquor and the men who sell it. Grimly he has essayed to aid the helpless sufferers from the drink evil—the children and the wives of drunken fathers and husbands; he has sought by law to drag the profligate son from the barroom and place him in the bosom of his family. And these are noble aspirations of a worthy impulse; here we meet on common ground. But our methods differ. And with these wholesome purposes in view he aims his blow at the drink evil, but he strikes the hearth of the working people.

Down in Georgia recently the Legislature passed a prohibition law. The press dispatches say it is the most drastic measure that has ever been devised in this country. It prohibits the manufacture, sale or possession of liquor on one's premises and provides severe penalties for its violation. The law hits deep and it hits hard. It is going to reclaim the people of the State from the drink habit, and those persons who refuse to be reclaimed will go to jail, and stay there until such time as they consent to be reformed by statute. The day the bill was passed the Capitol was thronged with members of church societies. The children of the Sunday-schools, led by their superintendents and teachers, cheered lustily the author of the bill, and when he appeared in the corridors to announce its passage these future victims of a possible temptation to drink hoisted him upon

their shoulders and carried him triumphantly through the building. He had saved them probably from future degradation. Who knows but had he not devised this prohibition measure they would probably have filled drunkard's graves? And they hailed him with acclaim.

This was the act of enthusiasts. Might we not say with truth—of fanatics? They were imbued with the spirit of the Pilgrims, the spirit which marked fallen women with a scarlet letter S, the spirit which caused the unbeliever to be burned at the stake. It was the spirit which is blind, unjust, merciless, cruel in the prosecution of a reform idea. Behind that spirit there are women and children who face destitution; behind it there will stalk the gaunt figure of want in many a workingman's home in Georgia. That prohibition law did not consider them. It only hit at the curse of drink. Yes, and it demolished the homes of many working people, scattered them far and wide, tore men from their native soil and caused more heartaches and more sorrow in one blow than all the liquor that has been manufactured, sold and drunk in Georgia in a decade. The one stroke of the Governor's pen signing that law has broken up more happy homes than have been ruined by the drink evil in years. By the enactment of this law society has committed its greatest wrong. It has deprived men of an opportunity to earn their living, and it has narrowed their sphere of employment, yet it has not provided a legitimate means by which this surplus labor may be cared for.

But we who do not drink, we who never will drink, we who can forgive a murderer, but must banish a drunkard—we must have the temptation to drink removed from us and from our children, even though there is the aftermath of want in the homes of the working people, even though by possibly eliminating a few drunkards in the streets of the cities we fill their places with thousands of the unemployed from the breweries and the distilleries—men divested in a moment of their earning power as wage-workers, men in a moment stripped of their skill as workers within certain borders in what was yesterday a lawful occupation.

The prohibitionists did not make provision for them. Say, rather, that they did not care for them. In their frenzy they struck only at the drink evil, but the working people of all the breweries and distilleries of Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, Columbus and Savannah and those dependent upon them are driven from the State to seek homes elsewhere and to create a labor surplus in other places. They should remain and adapt themselves to the changed conditions by engaging in other occupations? How easily the remedy is given. How simply can the profitable occupation of a lifetime be substituted by an indefinite "something else."

When the prohibition law of Georgia is considered in its relation to the working people of the State and the great hardships it will undoubtedly impose upon them it becomes a mockery of the Christian spirit.

At the session of the convention of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association recently the salary of the president was increased from \$2,400 to \$3,000 per annum, the salaries of the vice-presidents and secretary from \$1,800 to \$2,000 per annum each, and the salary of the treasurer from \$600 to \$1,000. The following donations were made: To the striking machinists of Toronto, \$100; for the erection of a monument to the late W. S. Campbell, the first president of the Western Bottle Blowers' Association, \$250, and to the fund for a monument to the memory of the late Augustus Pollock of Wheeling, W. Va., philanthropist and manufacturer of stogies, who did much for organized labor, the sum of \$200.

All clerks in the office of the master mechanic of the Rock Island railroad at Goodland, Kas., have been discharged for refusing to wear overalls and clean cars during the short strike of the carmen.

EUGENE McCOY (Formerly McCOY & NESBITT)
First-Class Fancy Staple Groceries
My prices are within everybody's reach. Everything guaranteed. Money back if goods are not satisfactory.
EUGENE McCOY, 2423 MISSION STREET
Telephone Market 771. Near Twentieth Street




SORENSEN CO.

RELIABLE

Jewelers and Opticians

Repairing our Specialty
Eyes Examined FREE

Alarm Clocks, 60c. up

Established for ten years on Sixth St.
near Mission, now located at

715 MARKET ST., near Third
1255 Fulton St., near Devisadero
2593 Mission St., near 22d

22K, 18K, 14K Gold Wedding Rings

PHONE CONNECTION TO ALL STORES

UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)
American Machinist, (W.)
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Burr-McIntosh, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Christian Advocate, (W.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Delinquent, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Engineering and Mining Journal, (W.)
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
L'Art de la Mode, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
Modern-Review, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
Smart Set, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Tom Watson's Magazine, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Typewriter and Phonographic World.
Vogue, (W.)
World's Work, (M.)

Boston, Mass.

Black Cat, (M.) Green Bag, (M.)
Modern Priscilla, (M.) Donahoe's Mag., (M.)
Columbiad, (M.) Profitable Adv., (M.)

Chicago, Ill.

Red Book. Rand-McNally's Books.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)

Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ladies' Home Journal, (M.)

Springfield, Mass.

Good Housekeeping, (M.)

New England Homestead, (W.)

American Agriculturist, (W.)

Farm and Home, (S. M.)

Orange Judd Farmer, (W.)

Springfield, Ohio.

Woman's Home Companion, (M.)

Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

UNION PRINTERS AT HOT SPRINGS.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., August 12.—The fifty-third convention of the International Typographical Union was called to order this morning in the spacious dining room of the Eastman Hotel, which has been temporarily converted into a convention hall. Addresses of welcome were made by the Mayor of the city, the officers of the local union and others, and were responded to by President James M. Lynch. The reports of officers were then presented to the convention.

The report of President Lynch is a comprehensive document, and covers the progress made by the International Typographical Union for the period elapsing since the Colorado Springs convention, and also outlines new policies and touches upon those that have become a part of the work and history of the organization. Among other things an aggressive campaign for the union label is recommended, and it is quite likely that this subject will occupy considerable of the convention's time. The campaign for an eight-hour day, which has been vigorously prosecuted by the International Typographical Union for nearly two years, is touched upon extensively, and it is shown that this movement has been attended with a very large degree of success, about 45,000 members of the union now working not more than eight hours per day.

In the President's report the proposition to pension the superannuated and incapacitated members of the union is given considerable space. This feature, if adopted, will be a new venture for the union, but it is looked on with much favor by the delegates, and undoubtedly a proposition embracing the pension feature will be submitted to a membership vote of the International Typographical Union.

This union, on the introduction of typesetting machines, avoided the error committed by other trade unions in fighting the machine, and encouraged and advised the members to learn the operation of the new device. Because of that wise policy nearly all typesetting machines are now operated by union printers. This subject is touched upon in the President's report, and the membership is advised to continue the friendly attitude toward the machine, and to create the greatest opportunity for the instruction of union printers in the operation of typesetting devices.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN COMPOSING ROOMS.

Another most important proposition touched upon in the President's report embraces the sanitary conditions in composing rooms throughout the country. The President strongly advises that local unions insist on healthful work-rooms, and without question the convention will indorse the President's recommendation. The movement for the stamping out of tuberculosis has become national, and the union printers believe that they are vitally interested in its success. Tuberculosis has for many years been the scourge of the printing trade, and the Union Printers' Home at present contains a large number of patients who are suffering from the white plague. It is believed by the union printers that unsanitary and badly ventilated composing rooms are responsible for much of the tuberculosis that exists among them, and they propose to see to it that they are not made victims of a disease that in nearly all cases spells death. From the expressions of the delegates it is evident that there will be drastic action by the convention along this line.

The arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union is given extended notice in the President's report. It is shown that about 200 of the larger newspapers of the country have arbitration contracts with the International Typographical Union. It is also demonstrated that this agreement has been of great value to the union and that many increases in wages have been secured under it in a peaceful way. The operation of this agreement thus far has been a distinct success, and it is believed that there will be but little friction under it. It will expire in 1912.

The President recommends rigid rules for the ed-

ucation of apprentices. The union seeks to turn out first-class workmen, believing that the betterment of conditions and the securing of a fair wage depends to a large extent on the ability of the workman.

The Union Printers' Home, as stated by the President in his report, is a most successful institution. It is supported and maintained entirely by the International Typographical Union, and is the only institution of its kind in the world.

THE UNION'S FISCAL RECORD.

Secretary-Treasurer Bramwood, in his report, shows that the collections for the year ending May 31, 1907, have reached the enormous total of \$1,939,304.91, and the expenditures \$1,642,441.94, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$296,862.97. There was also collected during the same period, for the support of the Union Printers' Home, \$61,931.40.

The Secretary-Treasurer shows that the expenditures from the burial fund for the year reached the sum of \$39,270. The total expenditures from this fund since its establishment in 1892 have been \$443,105. The average age of death of printers for the year was 46.7 years.

It is proposed to build an addition to the Union Printers' Home, and the fund for this purpose is known as the Cummings Memorial Fund. There was in this fund on May 31, 1907, \$12,910.44. This amount represents voluntary contributions by the membership.

The net cost of transacting the general business of the organization, excluding the conduct of the eight-hour campaign, has been only \$16,026.63. The average cost per member has been 37.78 cents; the average cost of officers' salaries has been 10.02 cents. The total cost of the eight-hour campaign and its attendant strike up to May 31, 1907, is shown by the Secretary-Treasurer to have been \$3,533,058.11. The receipts and disbursements of the International organization from 1891 to 1907 are \$4,934,318.56 and \$4,659,037.21, respectively. The Secretary-Treasurer's report contains numerous tables setting forth minutely the sources from which the money has been received, and the avenues through which it has been expended. It is also stated that receipts are on hand for every dollar directly expended by the International Typographical Union.

After the receipt of the reports of officers, the obligating of the delegates, the appointment of committees, and the disposition of some routine business, the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

CHILD LABOR IN CANADA.

The backwardness of Canadian laws relating to factory inspection and child labor is apparent as the provincial governments attempt to make changes in these matters to conform with the trend of the times.

A law has just been passed whereby no child under the age of 14 in the Province of Quebec shall in future be employed in a factory, the previous limit being 13 years. Children are now obliged to work more than 10 hours a day in factories in order to make up for the Saturday half holiday, and in the next session an effort will be made to prevent a workday of longer than 10 hours.

Another law passed recently is a step toward compulsory education, and provides that every child less than 16 years of age not able to read and write shall, as long as he or she continues to be so employed, and as long as he or she is unable to read or write, continually attend a night school if there be one in the city or town in which the child resides.

No employer shall employ a child under 16 who cannot read or write without a certificate from the principal or other in charge of a night school that such a child is attending the same.

The law does not make the establishment of night schools compulsory, but unless it was passed simply to take up space on the statute books, night schools will be likely to come as a result.

The Ladies' Home Journal is an unfair publication.

Adolph Schimmel**TAILOR****Suits from \$25 up**

Style and Fit Guaranteed at Prices to Suit the Workingman.

264 VAN NESS AVENUE

Get Your Trunk or Traveling Suitcase**Down town and Save 20%**

All Trunks and Leather Suitcases at 20% discount from regular prices

GALLIVAN**The Down Town Men's Store**

3 & 5 GRANT AVE., Just off Market

Lundstrom Hats**Four Stores:****1178 MARKET ST.****64 MARKET ST.****1600 FILLMORE ST.****530 HAIGHT ST.****Union Hats; That's All****Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00****Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments****PATRONIZE****Home Industry****DRINK****WUNDER BREWING CO.'S****WUNDER BEER**

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.**340 Eleventh St., S. F.**

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

SAY THEY WANT JAPANESE.

H. D. Kercheval, a fruitgrower of Sacramento, said in Washington last week, according to press dispatches, that the International Equality League of California opposes Japanese exclusion, and will present to President Roosevelt and the immigration authorities a petition demanding the admission of Asiatic labor to California, "under no other restrictions than are imposed upon the admission of European labor and enterprise to our Atlantic seaboard." The remarkable petition concludes:

"To save California from the decadence of her industries with reference to the soil, we demand the admission to our State of Japanese free labor."

Mr. Kercheval and his co-workers, says the *Star*, evidently place little faith in their own energies and intelligence when they whoop the Macedonian cry to Japan, "Come over and save us!" When did it become true that California's agricultural industries are slated for decadence unless they are saved by Japanese labor? Is Mr. Kercheval a farmer of the soil or a farmer of the farmers?

Is the soil of California so poor and unproductive that none but Asiatics can induce it to yield a livelihood? If so, why the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars in advertising the fertility and resources of the State in America. Is California a land of penury rather than plenty? Of poverty rather than prosperity? Of pauperism rather than progress?

Mr. Kercheval and his co-conspirators occupy with respect to California the same position that the landowners of the South occupied when they joyously embraced negro slavery, and built the foundations for the long train of evils that have resulted from the introduction of a race problem into America—and whose end is not yet. Is not one race problem enough?

"To save California from the decadence of her industries with reference to the soil," we must have Japanese labor! Very well, then. If that is true, all the attempts to induce men to migrate from the East to California are fraudulent, attempts to get settlers under false pretenses, and the California Promotion Committee should warn all persons other than Asiatics to stay away from this State, in some such language as this:

"California is no place for a white man. The Almighty Creator designed this part of the Pacific Coast for Asiatics, for they are the only people who can make a living by tilling the soil. Go to Arkansas or to the Bad Lands of North Dakota if you wish to support your family by agriculture, but don't come to California."

That, in effect, is the glad news that the Kercheval League is spreading in the East. We congratulate the California Promotion Committee on the efficient aid given to it by Mr. H. D. Kercheval. It is said that he is a fruitgrower. We don't believe it. He's a lemon.

Only a few days ago, the California Promotion Committee published a circular asking for co-operation and telling the people of this State how they can assist in building up their State. These, according to the committee, are the six ways to "boost" the State:

"By supporting the Chamber of Commerce or other development association of your locality.

"By sending to the California Promotion Committee the names of your friends who are residents of other States and countries, so that the committee may take up correspondence with them and tell them of California's opportunities.

"By working hand in hand with your local newspapers and making them the slogans of progress for your region.

"By encouraging the subdivision of large tracts of land and the extension and development of intensive farming.

"By keeping in touch with the California Promotion Committee and its work; by furnishing to it items of news denoting progress and prosperity for publication in Eastern centers, and by offering sug-

gestions for the enlargement of the scope of its activities.

"By relating what a glorious State California is and into what a grander commonwealth it is developing with accelerating energy, and letting all the world know about it all the time."

It seems that the California Promotion Committee should have a heart-to-heart conference with the International Equity League and Mr. Kercheval, and try to come to some agreement. Of what benefit will chambers of commerce be when California is turned over to Asiatics?

If California's agricultural industries will decay unless they are in the hands of Asiatics, what is the sense of inviting our "Eastern friends" to consider California's "opportunities?" Why invite Eastern people to inspect opportunities that will benefit none but Asiatics? If Mr. Kercheval is correct in what he says, the Promotion Committee should quit wasting postage on Americans, and should get into correspondence with Chinese and Japanese agents.

If Kercheval is correct, why should we work with the newspapers? Asiatics don't read California newspapers. It is evident that the California press can't work with the Promotion Committee and with the Kercheval League at the same time.

If Kercheval is correct, there is no need of encouraging the subdivision of large tracts, for the Kercheval League system means large estates worked by coolies.

If Kercheval is correct, there is no need for news items of progress to publish in Eastern centers; for such items should be published in the cities of China and Japan, from which Kercheval would draw population to "Americanize" California.

What good will it do us to "realize what a glorious State California is, and into what a grander commonwealth it is developing, if its agricultural development is to be placed in the hands of Asiatics?

LENNON'S VIEWS ON STRIKES AND BENEFITS.

John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor and also Secretary-Treasurer of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, has just placed before the members of the latter organization some interesting opinions on the questions of strikes and benefits.

Mrs. Lennon has been Secretary-Treasurer of the tailors' organization for twenty-five years, and his opportunities for observation at close range have been unlimited, writes Joseph R. Buchanan in *New York Journal*.

In cases of strikes or lockouts involving but one store or only a few journeymen, Mr. Lennon says, it is a mistake to permit the displaced workmen to take employment in other stores in the town or to go to other towns.

Where a union has had the power and the courage to say, "No, you cannot leave our city, nor can you accept work in any other store until this contest is settled, they have in nearly all cases won, according to Mr. Lennon. But if the strikers leave town or accept work in other stores, the result is almost as bad as if they went scabbing, he says, and under such circumstances success is practically impossible.

Mr. Lennon also thinks it is a mistake for local unions to pay or attempt to pay strike benefits. He holds that the benefit paid by the national union is sufficient. He says that the members who strike because they are guaranteed the combined benefits of national and local organizations do not make good strikers. When the local treasuries are exhausted, which sometimes is an early result of the special demands made upon them, such strikers become disgruntled and weak-kneed.

To clinch the point under both of these heads, Mr. Lennon suggests that if any one doubts his assertions he should study the history of the world's labor struggles.

"They will discover that the greatest battles of labor have been made by those who had scarcely enough from day to day to keep them alive."

Talking Machines
No Money Down

TO RELIABLE PEOPLE

All the old songs of your childhood popular 50 years ago—and every year since.

All the latest band and orchestra selections—two steps, marches, waltzes, songs, etc., only

35c.

The above proposition is good for this month only to reduce very large stock. Write at once—do it today, or call at store for particulars and catalogue "15."

KOHLER & CHASE
CORNER SUTTER & FRANKLIN

It's Pure-That's Sure
MAJESTIC GINGER ALE OUR SPECIALTY

Bottled Exclusively by
MAJESTIC BOTTLING CO. Inc.

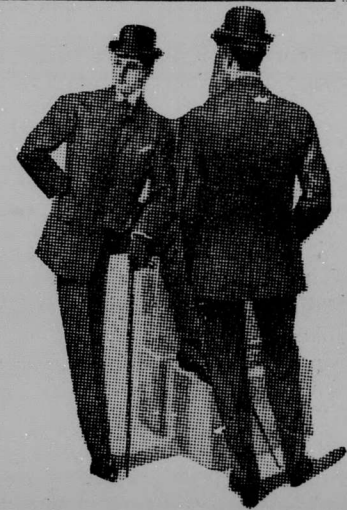
Goetze, Spiro & Goetze, Proprietors

Phone West 373

Ellis and Beideman Streets, S. F.

Manufacturers of
All Flavors Distilled Water, Carbonated Beverages, Etc.

PRODUCTS BOTTLED BY UNION MEN



O'Connor & Cusser

UNION TAILORS AND UP-TO-DATE FURNISHERS
132 Van Ness Ave., near Hayes

UNION MEN
and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.



LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.
Telephone, Market 2853

Terms—In Advance:

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address must be received at publication office not later than Monday in order to be made for current week. When giving notice of such changes, state old address as well as new.

Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco, Cal., as second-class matter.



THE EXACTIONS OF GREED AND INCOMPETENCY.

The officials of the United Railroads have repeatedly declared that "the strike is over," and that the company had in its employ a sufficient number of competent men to operate its cars. Of course even the school children of the city realize that the United Railroads has made no progress in the direction of restoring even the meager service in existence when the strike was called. Calhoun has been unable to restore that service because he has been unable to engage a sufficient number of strike-breakers to meet the requirements of the service. In this respect he has been at a standstill for nearly two months. In the meantime the citizens of San Francisco are being killed and maimed by Calhoun's incompetent platform men at an appalling rate. How long the community will tolerate Calhoun's methods remains to be seen. It is inconceivable that he will be permitted much longer to operate his street-car system as it has been operated since the strike began. Following is an authentic record of street-car "accidents" during the last two months:

June 24th—Car No. 687 on Hoffman Ave. ran away 8 blocks, down 24th St., jumped the track, swerved into sidewalk, and tore down four 12-inch telegraph poles.

July 6th—Eight year old Charles Bradford was run over and killed at California and Spruce Sts., by car that had fenders tied up with wire.

July 2d—John Moore, aged 7, was riding on laundry wagon with driver, vehicle was struck by car, boy thrown out and badly bruised and cut about the head.

July 2—Sutter St. car collided with passenger bus at Grant Ave. and Sutter St.; George Kasper who was riding on rear seat had his arm broken.

July 11—Motors of car No. 1408 of Haight St. line burned out; several women became frightened and jumped off car; one of them fell and was severely injured.

July 11—H. M. Paterson was run into by car No. 1174 of Howard St. line and severely injured.

July 19th—Car No. 1666 of Sutter St. line collided with car No. 502 of Powell St. line, wrecking Powell St. car and fatally injuring Mrs. McDermott.

July 19th—Mission car No. 1240 struck wagon driven by J. A. Kelly, wrecked wagon, killed one of the horses and broke driver's arm and leg.

July 19—Henry Winters, living at Sixth and Howard Sts., was run down by a car at 15th and Mission and seriously injured.

July 19th—Car No. 1020 of Mission line struck brewery wagon at 12th and Mission; injured driver and broke wagon.

July 20th—Patrick Russell, driver of coal wagon, was run into by car and thrown from wagon and had both arms broken.

July 20—Mrs. Greely was struck by car No. 1154 at Valencia and 23d Sts.; had three ribs broken.

July 21st—Crew of car No. 1634 were quarreling over division of receipts and shot at each other, and left car which started down Noe St., and left track at 29th, and crushed into building, demolishing 3 stores.

July 15th—Motorman on Clement St. line leaves car with power turned on; car ran away for seven blocks.

July 16th—Cars collide at Market and Eddy; Comb Bohr painfully injured.

July 16th—F. W. Cavenill and wife were run down in buggy by Kentucky St. car, and were badly bruised.

July 16th—C. E. Doyden thrown from Ellis St. car and had skull fractured.

July 17—Ignatius Dempsey struck by Powell St. car and fatally injured.

July 18th—Motorman on McAllister St. car ran down E. C. Boucher in buggy. Mrs. I. Vogelsang, passenger on car, had leg broken.

July 22d—Mission St. car collided with bus; 5 women injured.

July 21st—Motorman of car No. 562 lost control of car, which ran down steep grade on Devisadero St. and collided with milk wagon at California and Devisadero Sts., breaking wagon into splinters and fatally injuring the driver.

July 21st—Mission St. car collided with passenger bus at 16th and Mission, injuring several passengers on the bus.

July 21st—Valencia St. car collided with fire engine at 26th St., throwing driver, John Sheehan, from seat and fracturing his skull.

July 22d—Car No. 1585 of the Polk and Larkin line ran into hack driven by Charles Davis; hack was wrecked and driver had leg broken.

July 25th—Car No. 1644 of Valencia line ran into bus at 3d and Market Sts.; damaged bus; no passengers injured.

July 30th—Mission St. car crashed through gates at railroad crossing at 24th and Mission and run into by train.

July 31st—J. A. Anderson was run down and killed by car No. 1590 of Sutter St. line at corner of Steuart and Market Sts.

July 30th—R. O'Connor, about 12 years old, was thrown from wagon by car of Mission St. line and painfully injured.

Aug. 2d—Car No. 1567 ran into rear of a Haight St. car; several passengers injured.

Aug. 4th—Powell St. car ran into California St. car at Powell and California; several passengers injured.

Aug. 4—Car No. 1703 of Ellis St. line ran into produce wagon at Fell and Devisadero Sts., turned wagon over and dragged team for 100 feet.

Aug. 4th—Car No. 1331 of Fillmore St. line crashed into car No. 1684 of the Hayes loop line, near O'Farrell and Fillmore; cars damaged and several passengers injured.

Aug. 4th—Car No. 1177 of Fulton and Eddy Sts. line ran into wagon at Golden Gate Ave. and Devisadero St.; smashed vehicle and hurt horses; motorman left car.

Aug. 6th—Thomas Ross was run down at Ellis and Webster Sts. by car; had skull fractured.

Aug. 8th—Car No. 1380 of Fillmore St. line ran over Mrs. Pauline Blumenthal on Fillmore St., near Bush St.; body was cut in two; accident due to reckless running.

Aug. 9th—H. Unger was run down by car No. 733 of McAllister St. line and had leg ground to a pulp.

Aug. 9th—John Farley, driving butcher wagon, was run into by car and had leg fractured.

Aug. 5th—Car No. 1306 of the Hayes St. line collided with a passenger bus at Octavia St. and painfully injured 4 passengers.

Aug. 5th—Thomas Owens, a printer, was run over on Sixth Ave., between A and B; body ground to pieces and remnants of body scattered over entire block.

Aug. 7th—Mathew Murphy, driver for California

Baking Co., was run into by car No. 1588 of Mission line; wagon was thrown through a saloon, and driver had his ankle broken.

Aug. 9th—Joseph Crampton, a messenger boy, was run down by car of Valencia St. line and had three toes cut off.

Aug. 9th—Thomas Bayruin was run down by car No. 1170 of the Polk and Larkin line; had left leg and ankle broken.

July 31st—Car ran into a wagon at 29th and California St., on purpose; horse killed, wagon smashed.

July 31st—Car No. 1579 of Mission line ran several blocks, colliding with car No. 1648; several ladies injured.

Aug. 4th—Car No. 1306 of the Hayes St. line struck a bus, and threw the passengers into the street.

Aug. 4th—Car No. 1508 of the Bryant St. line blew out the fuse; several passengers became frightened, 2 of whom were injured.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION.

The arrangements for the Council celebration in Golden Gate Park on Monday, September 2d, are in the hands of a special committee. The parade will start at 11 o'clock sharp, and those who know Grand Marshal Casey from previous experience in this connection realize that the time set will mean exactly one hour before noon. The line of march will form on Baker street outside the Panhandle, and the walk through the Park to the Stadium will prove a red-letter occasion in the history of the San Francisco Labor Council.

Literary exercises will precede the athletic exercises. Judge James G. Maguire has been chosen orator of the day. Will J. French, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, will introduce A. J. Gallagher, President of the Council, as President of the day. The opening remarks will be brief, and Judge Maguire's speech will prove of special interest. It may not be generally known among the younger men of the unions that the Judge is a veteran of the movement. Years ago he was a worker in the ranks, and as a union blacksmith he gave the same energy and ability to the cause that he gives to every effort for the common good.

Many surprises are in store for those who admire the prowess of those fleet of foot. Andrew J. Gallagher is chairman of the games committee, and he predicts that every attendant at the Stadium will be more than pleased at the bill of fare. The unions are responding in force to the request for donations. The financial end is in a satisfactory condition, but those unions who have yet to add a few dollars to the fund will be welcomed.

Within the next few days the Grand Marshal will make public the detail of the parade. Superintendent McLaren of Golden Gate Park is enthusiastic in assisting the committee, and the Park Commissioners have been more than kind.

The cigar makers have donated a valuable cup for a baseball game in which they will participate. In next week's issue there will appear a more detailed account of the work of the games committee.

PRODUCTS OF NON-UNION LABOR.

Trade unionists and their friends should remember that the publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers: *The Reliable Poultry Journal*, Quincy, Ill.

All works of the Werner Company, of Akron, O. All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The Saturday Evening Post and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the product of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

McClure's Magazine, *Century Magazine*, *Bookman*, *Smart Set*, *St. Nicholas*, *World's Work*, *Black Cat*, *Monthly Magazine*, *Men and Women*, the *Housekeeper* and *Lippincott's Magazine*.

Good Housekeeping, *Farm and Home*, *Orange Judd Farmer*, *New England Homestead*, *American Agriculturist* and *Current Events*, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield, Mass.

STRIKE AS SEEN BY THE CARMEN.*(Continued from Page 1)*

Calhoun, W. D. Mahon and Oscar Strauss were the arbitrators. Mr. Strauss is now Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. Mr. Strauss found that we were entitled to an increase in wages, for the reason assigned therefor by our attorney, Mr. Livernash. Mr. Mahon agreed with Mr. Strauss, thus giving the Carmen's Union an award of increase. Mr. Calhoun, the "just and generous," dissented from the judgment of the majority of the board of arbitrators, and held that we were not entitled to advance of wages.

Following our victory there came irritating attempts to evade some portions of the judgment in our favor, delays in paying the back moneys due us, and a systematic policy of annoying our members in ways manifestly intended to weaken their fidelity to unionism. Steadily, too, the Calhoun management moved toward overcoming the higher wage by increasing the work burden of the carmen. Running-time was cut down and "headways" were extended, so that after two years of operation of the system the Calhoun management had 150 fewer platform-men than when it took over the lines, and this notwithstanding the enormous increase in traffic during the period.

By contract between the United Railroads and the Carmen's Union the conditions agreed upon as a result of the arbitration were to be continued to May 1, 1907. However, in April, 1906, came the great disaster to San Francisco, and a consequent reformation of this contract.

AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

The earthquake and the fire radically altered our employment. The volume of work per man which had been the basis of all bargaining in the arbitration and afterward, was greatly increased by the catastrophe, within the common knowledge of the inhabitants of the city. After April 20, 1906, the work laid upon each of our members was very much heavier than the work we had contracted to perform for the wages called for in our agreement with the company; and the extraordinary situation in which we found ourselves, as to cost of living after the disaster, was so utterly different from anything either the United Railroads or ourselves could possibly have had in mind when bargaining, that reformation of contract seemed essentially just.

For four months after the calamity, we made no move for betterment of our income or lessening of our toil, hoping against hope that Mr. Calhoun would voluntarily do for us as other employers were in many cases voluntarily doing for their workmen. But our waiting was in vain. Mr. Calhoun's "generosity" during those troubled months appeared to exhaust itself in money payments for corruption of the government of the distressed and prostrate city.

We respectfully requested a reformation of contract to lessen our well-nigh intolerable labor and to increase moderately our pay. We were met with a request for delay, and at the very time of the request for delay Mr. Calhoun was industriously hiring strikebreakers. Regarding the request for delay as made in bad faith and only to gain time for offensive preparations, our union struck. The strike led Mr. Calhoun to propose arbitration and the union consented to arbitrate.

ARBITRATION AGAIN.

The second arbitration consumed some months, and resulted in an award upholding our cause as just and so far reforming the contract as to give us an advance of wages averaging 20 per cent. or thereabout. The propriety of reforming the contract was recognized by all of the arbitrators, including Chief Justice Beatty of the Supreme Court of California. Mr. Calhoun's plea on the wage question was not regarded as just or reasonable by any member of the board.

Knowing that the arbitration would be lengthy and expensive, the Carmen's Union offered at the outset to have the case so proceed that the award

should be binding not only for the period beginning September 5, 1906, and ending May 1, 1907, but for a year beyond May 1, 1907. This, however, the United Railroads declined to do; and therefore the arbitrators did not go deeply into the matter of length of workday, feeling that the award could count for little in that direction, coming, as it was bound to come, near the close of the contract period.

When the close of that contract period approached, accordingly, it became necessary to negotiate a new agreement covering a future period; and the Carmen's Union at the usual and proper time began negotiations.

We did not seek advance in wages, but re-opened the matter of length of work-day. Our members were being overtasked, and wished an approximation to an eight-hour day—the nearest approximate practicable in street-railroading. Under the arbitration award our wages averaged more than \$3 a day, wherefore we requested a uniform wage of \$3 and the shorter day.

Anticipating this request, Mr. Calhoun journeyed to Detroit, in April of this year, and there appeared before the Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, of which association our union is a division. He announced to the board an unalterable determination to pay no other wage than that fixed by the arbitrators and to decline all proposals for a shorter day—this as to the year beginning May 1, 1907. In set terms, he said, that it would be useless to expect him to engage anew in arbitration, and thus by his own words made all proposals of arbitration needless under the laws of our International Association.

Subsequently Mr. Calhoun came on to San Francisco and here formally declined to contract with us for a \$3 wage and an eight-hour day.

The present strike followed.

CALHOUN'S MISLEADING STATEMENTS.

What Mr. Calhoun now says about an offer to arbitrate is very misleading. After the strike-meeting had been called, he asked me to pass upon an arbitration proposal without allowing any opportunity for having his suggestion (a very unfair one) laid before the union or the executive board of the union. At the time he was well aware that I was quite without authority to proceed alone. His proposal was not made in good faith and was clearly made in order to be used, just as he is now using it, to mislead persons not familiar with the laws of the Carmen's Union and the usages affecting the authority of its officers. Had he been in good faith his talk of arbitrating would have been in the open, and full opportunity would have been given for submitting it to the organization directly affected.

With Mr. Calhoun's notification at Detroit that he would do nothing other than contract for one year with the work-day to be left as it then stood, and the wage scale to stand as the arbitrators fixed it for the remnant of the old contract period; with his clear statement that arbitration was not to be thought of; and with his unyielding announcements in San Francisco rejecting our every proposal, even proposals of a most moderate kind looking toward compromise for the sake of San Francisco, there seemed nothing for us to do but to strike,—worn to a frazzle as we were with the inordinate labor of the long work-day with overcrowded cars. So we struck.

Our strike has been met with expression of determination on the part of Mr. Calhoun and his associates to stamp our union out of existence for wanting a less-wearing length of work-day. On our part there has never been an hour since the trouble began when we have been unwilling to sit down with representatives of the United Railroads to reach a reasonable agreement; for the injury the strike is doing to San Francisco fills us with distress. But, on the other hand, the intolerant attitude of the United Railroads has cut off opportunity of peaceful negotiation, since nothing but the life-blood of the Carmen's Union will appease the wrath of Patrick Calhoun, in his recent and present state of mind.

We were anxious for peace when Mr. Calhoun

first came to this city. We remain anxious for peace. It is for the corporation over which he presides to meet us in a spirit of tolerance and with concern for the welfare of the community.

WAGES PAID WOMEN IN PARIS.

There are a great number of working girls in Paris who earn less than 50 cents a day, and who live on this without asking help from any one. To be sure, these are the more unfortunate members, and there are skilled workers in the sewing room who earn as much as 80 cents a day; but it is the humblest among the humble who are the most interesting.

It will be protested no doubt, that there is the same difference between wages and expense in America as in France; and that therefore the proportions remaining the same, the situation does not alter. This I can with some authority contradict, for the opinion of men like M. Jules Siegfried, who have studied the wage question in both countries, confirms what chanced to be my own personal experience; the laborer in America makes double what he does in France, and spends only a fraction more. In my debut as a factory girl I never was offered less than 75 cents a day, or \$4.50 a week, for unskilled work. I never paid more than \$3 a week for board, lodgings, heat, light and washing. This left a balance of \$1.50 a week for clothes, carfare, "pin money" and savings, at the very outset, and after a week or ten days' practice I was able to earn regularly \$6 to \$6.50 a week. The skilled "hands" in the mills where I worked gained on piece-work an average of \$10 a week.

What, indeed, we must ask ourselves can be the consolation of a girl of 18—perhaps even younger—alone in Paris, starting at a salary of 50 cents a day, with little hope of gaining more? Those whose horizon is hemmed in by the narrow confines of the material world will find no temptations to speculate regarding the inward joys of a poor creature who subsists on 13 cents a day! Those, on the other hand, who do not live by bread alone, will understand. First of all, there is the moral satisfaction of sufficing honestly to oneself, without making upon others demands which they might find it difficult to meet, or without taking from any one what might have to be repaid at a cost too dear. Then there is the great consolation—or torment, as the case may be—at all events, the absorbing, masterful, distracting pre-occupation, love. Without the wings of Cupid to life her into the clouds, the little ouvriere's burden would crush her too heavily to earth.

"WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters:

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

H. Hertz, barber shop, 16 Eleventh street.

NOTABLE ENGLISH STRIKES.

Although not written with anything like sympathy for the labor side of the information it conveys the following excerpt from the English publication *Answers* is not without interest:

"The worst strike—so far as results went—that England has seen for many years past lasted only a month. This was the great London dock strike of 1888, when eighty thousand men went out for a penny an hour extra wages. London as a port has never recovered from the disastrous effect of that strike.

"The longest first magnitude strike which has been seen in this country for a generation was that of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers in 1897. It began on July 3, and its object was an eight-hour day. By October there were seventy thousand men idle. Enormous sums were distributed in strike pay, but the distress became very severe. In November a conference was arranged between the employers and the representatives of the strikers, but it proved a failure. The men stuck to their demands; the masters could not see their way to accept them. Week after week through the dreary winter the miserable struggle went on, and the misery became appalling. Conference after conference came to nothing. At last, on January 15, 1898, the men withdrew their demand for a forty-eight-hour week, but even then it was not until the end of the month that work was generally resumed. That strike cost the country at least five millions, and possibly twice that amount.

"It was in October, 1900, that the men employed by the late Lord Penrhyn in his enormous Welsh slate quarries at Bethesda struck in a body. The quarrel between them and their employer had begun in 1863, and there had been numerous partial strikes previous to the great one. This Bethesda strike was chiefly caused by low wages and by the fact that the men were only paid once a month.

"The strike of 1900 holds the record for being

the longest strike which this country has seen for nearly half a century past. It went on until November, 1903. During those long three years £364,000 was lost in wages alone, and whereas at the beginning of it we imported no slate, at the end ships were bringing in over 1,200 tons of foreign slate a week.

"A very odd strike began in Stourbridge in 1902. The Glass Union had gradually obtained such extraordinary and tyrannical powers that the masters at last declared that there must be a change. There was no question of wages. The men were quite content with their pay, while the masters would even have raised their wages had the union desired them to do so. But the men refused to allow new hands to be taken on, and—worse than that—presumed to dictate to the masters what glass should be made. As the union would not yield, the masters gave their hands notice to quit. There was no ill feeling—quite the contrary. The men worked faithfully up to the last hour, left quietly and went home to live on their strike pay. This strike lasted over a year, and has done irreparable harm to our flint-glass industry. Austria has now seized what was once almost a monopoly of Stourbridge.

"There have been many bitter conflicts between colliers and pit owners. The biggest which this country has seen was the South Wales strike of 1898. The strike was caused by the boys who acted as hauliers at one of the principal colliers suddenly throwing up their work. One hundred thousand men came out, and not a pick was swung for 117 days. The longest British coal strike was one which began in 1820, in Earl Fitzwilliams' collieries. The original quarrel was about the use of safety lamps. The strike never ended, for Lord Fitzwilliams took the extraordinary step of closing his pits altogether. Another long strike was caused—of all extraordinary things—by a ghost. In 1873 the miners in a Warwickshire pit struck in a body because they had seen a ghost, and one and all declared that some disaster

would ensue. They stayed out for very nearly a year, at a cost of over £30,000, before the owner succeeded in persuading them that the so-called "luminous boy" was nothing but a mass of phosphorescent fungus."

One thing to be deplored in India, is the employment of women in and about the mines as laborers. Some of these coolie women walk five miles in a day in the performance of their work, and carry on their heads loads of 80 pounds half that distance. There is a strong sentiment growing against this sort of drudgery for women, but it will be a long time before the women of India will be delivered from such toil. It has not been so many years since women and children were rescued from such drudgery in other and more enlightened countries. In the capital of India, the coolie women carry bricks and mortar on their heads and climb bamboo ladders to the third and fourth stories of buildings as helpers to coolie masons. Women sweep the streets and do all sorts of menial labor. Even girls of eight and ten years of age carry loads on their heads weighing 50 and more pounds and trudge along under the sun's intense rays with the mercury rising to 100 degrees in the shade.

We regret to believe or to say that apparently there exists in all labor organizations, and in all fraternal societies a few demagogues, tricksters and would-be destructionists who by insinuations, innuendo and implication wherever they can, secretly, try to blacken the character and destroy the reputations of those who differ from them as to tactics and policy. This class should receive no consideration in a trade union which is governed by the will of the majority in making its laws, and in the election of those whose duty it is to execute them. This feeling probably does not exist in the mind and heart of a real union man who is a member of a union governed by the will of the majority.—*Cigarmakers' Journal*.

SUNNYSIDE The Beautiful

1295 LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS

ALL IMPROVEMENTS

NO TAXES

NO INTEREST



Ready To Build On Now

TITLE
GUARANTEED

Notwithstanding the Car Strike, and the necessity of using buggies for transportation, the sale of these lots keeps up satisfactorily.

DON'T DELAY LONGER IN MAKING YOUR SELECTION

Sutton, Gould & Ephraim, Sole Agts.

1507 FILLMORE STREET, CORNER O'FARRELL

SUBDIVIDED BY C. M. WOOSTER CO.

Ingleside and other buses from Twenty-ninth and Mission pass our office at Sunnyside—or call up on the phone, West 5682, and our team will call for you.

TEN-CENT OVERALLS.

It has been said, writes Phil Halvosa in the *Union Signal*, that the workman's best friend is the workman himself, and, it might also be added, the workman's worst enemy. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in vain endeavor to educate the working people of this country up to a standard where they would co-operate with other men and women in trying to stamp the sweatshop out of existence, while the ablest writers and most eloquent speakers in the United States have vividly portrayed the bestial conditions under which such goods are manufactured. But let somebody who wishes to test the matter inaugurate a ten cent sale of underwear or overalls and it will be found necessary to call upon the police to control the surging mob of workmen who will push and crowd to get in line for the "bargains." What matters it that some poor underpaid consumptive was hurried into a premature grave through inability to earn a half decent living when grinding out these "bargains?" Emaciated children may have sobbed their lives away while sorting the goods, and helpless girls have sold their virtue to obtain the bread that could not be purchased with the miserable pittance given those who toil in the sweatshops; but ruined lives, broken hearts and outraged virtue count for naught when overalls are sold for only a dime, and the tears stitched into every seam of that underclothing will not be noticed when covered by a ten cent bargain tag. Piteful sobs and unanswered prayers may have been woven into the fabric, blasted hopes, lost ideals and endless suffering may have embittered the lives of the bargain makers; but bargain seekers can be found by the thousands among the workmen who know but little and care less how bargains are made possible. The employer refusing to pay Mr. Bargain Seeker \$3 a day for eight hours is often denounced as a capitalistic leach who sucks the life's blood from those who toil, but what shall be said of workmen whose damnable selfishness creates and supports a market where ten cent overalls and underclothing is necessary to mercantile success? The reviled capitalist never buys these goods he manufactures, or offers clothing of this character for sale if the workmen themselves did not rush into the busy marts of commerce where such clothing can be procured. It is workmen that support the hell holes of industrialism where this cheap material is manufactured, for it is workmen who patronize the stores where ten cent underclothing and overalls are offered for sale. There are hundreds of handy little household articles that can be made and sold for a dime without injury to artisans, merchants or purchasing public; but the workman who knowingly spends his money on sweatshop goods has no moral right to demand a higher wage from his employer, or he has not one-tenth part of the human feeling oftentimes displayed by the capitalistic merchant who is impelled to handle such goods by reason of that workman's insistent demand for ten cent overalls.

The Trades Union Congress of France, at its annual session, held recently, defeated by 380 to 8 votes a motion to enter into permanent relations with the Socialists, and adopted a resolution to hold aloof from politics and devote the energies of the trade unions for the present to the amelioration of the condition of the workmen of France, advocated a reduction of the hours of labor, the increase of wages, etc., but declared the adherence of the congress to the principles of a general strike.

Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent. of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 per cent., in Germany 24 per cent., in Belgium only 9.5 per cent.

Don't buy *McClure's* or *Saturday Evening Post*.

TOLERANCE FOR ONE ANOTHER.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the advancement of the trades union movement, and one that brings it into contempt so often with the public generally, and gives ammunition to those who are continually seeking the downfall of organized labor, is the fact that in its affairs there is such a constant question of authority and discipline, and so much bickering among the individual members. The trouble seems to be owing to so much jealousy and selfishness being injected into union affairs, and these two causes, we believe, are responsible for many of the unpleasant conditions that so many unions and executive committees of our international unions are confronted with.

From experience, we can safely assert, without fear of contradiction, that opposition, based on personal animosities, simply goes on and on, until the unions and individuals thereof opposing each other can see no good whatever in any measure that may be introduced, and usually conditions become such that the chain of brotherhood, which should bind all together, is broken, and no matter what the other fellow or union suggests, whether there is merit in it or not, it is knocked on general principles, just to get back at Brother So and So, who, in turn, does his knocking when the opportunity presents itself, and there you are. Truly it is a pitiful condition.

We want bigger hearts, bigger and broader minds, and a truer conception of our duty towards one another. The ethics of our movement, which, we regret to say, are very often overlooked, teach higher principles. We are each under a moral obligation to secure for ourselves and posterity the greatest of blessings and happiness that it is possible to attain in this world; to be kinder, and more tolerant of one another; to agree to disagree, and to recognize and support even those whom we may consider our bitterest enemies in the views and measures which they may present for the advancement of our cause, when we can clearly see merit in them, in place of that blind, selfish spirit that knocks just for the sake of knocking, and for fear the other fellow will reap some advantage or glory. In the trade union movement there is glory enough for all. If we would be up and doing we must get rid of our personal prejudices, and keep down that ever over-abundance of selfishness with which we are all more or less endowed. Let us each be constructive and not sit idly back waiting to pounce on the other fellow because he may be (in our opinion) a little too active, and trying to lord it over others, as it were. It may be that it is only his way, and that after all the interest of the unions generally is what is uppermost in his mind.—*Bricklayer and Mason*.

Declaring that Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings is acting contrary to the laws of the United States in inaugurating a system of "arbitrarily deducting certain sums from the pay of proofreaders as a fine for inadvertently overlooking errors in proofs read by them," Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of Washington, D. C., has adopted resolutions denouncing the Public Printer and instructing the Secretary of the union to call upon Attorney-General Bonaparte for an opinion as to the Public Printer's legal right to impose such fines.

Labor men of Vancouver, B. C. and vicinity are up in arms over the threatened invasion of thousands of Japanese from Honolulu. The labor market is already overstocked and they will not stand for the coming of such numbers of Orientals. Immigration records show that 2500 have arrived in British Columbia since January 1, most of them from Honolulu.

The Montana State Federation of Labor on July 31 declared the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company unfair and ordered out all of the operators in the State affiliated with the organization.

CANADA'S ANTI-STRIKE LAW.

A remarkable law that has just taken effect in Canada is the latest word of lawmakers in the effort to devise a system that will prevent strikes. While intense interest attaches to the operation of the law in Canada, it may be of importance across the border, too, as an object lesson in labor legislation.

The law applies to the owners of mines, steam and electric railroads, steamships, telegraph and telephone lines, gas, electric light, water and power plants and their employees.

An employer is prohibited from causing a lockout, and employees are not allowed to strike on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a board of conciliation and investigation provided by the act.

In case of a dispute between a railway company and its employees the parties may either refer the matter to the board created by this new law or proceed under the conciliation and labor act of 1903.

The penalty for causing a lockout or for striking in violation of the new law is for the employer a fine of from \$100 to \$1,000 a day; for each employee, a fine of from \$10 to \$50 a day.

The board of conciliation and investigation will consist of three members appointed by the Minister of Labor, one named by the employer, one by the employees and one by the members chosen.

The board reports to the Minister of Labor in the event of a reconciliation between the parties being brought about or their recommendation if no satisfactory agreement is arrived at.

The fullest publicity is given the report of the board.

No attorney may appear before the board without the consent of both parties, and the board may bar such counsel.

Employers and employees must give at least thirty days' notice of an intended change in wages or hours.

The board must be organized within fifteen days from the date of the application of either of the parties for the appointment.

LIABILITY OF FRENCH EMPLOYERS.

Because of the liability of the employer for all injuries to the employee more attention is paid to the protection of workmen in France and other European countries possibly than in America.

In France the law presumes the fault of the accident is due to the negligence of the employer. A workman receiving permanent injuries, incapacitating him from work, is entitled to an annual income of two-thirds of his salary; for temporary incapacity he is entitled to claim one-half of his salary. If the workman dies from the result of an accident his wife is entitled to a yearly income of 20 per cent of her late husband's salary if she does not remarry, and a child receives 15 per cent of the deceased workman's salary until arriving at the age of sixteen; if two children, they receive 25 per cent; if three, 35 per cent, and if four or more, 40 per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, how greatly it is to the interest of the employer in France to seek for and adopt safety devices in his factory. It is also a direct object to builders to make safety to the operator an important consideration in planning of machines. The French machinery builders have already brought safety in machines to a high degree of perfection.—*Daily Consular Report*.

It is expected that over 3000 Japanese will arrive in British Columbia during this month from Japan and Honolulu, and as many, if not more, are expected in August. The numbers being brought across the Pacific are constantly increasing. Five steamers due during the next two weeks from Japan have a total of over 900 on board.

The trade-union of garment workers, and the masters employing trade union labor, in England, have favorably considered the suggestion to fight the sweating system by a union label to be affixed to all garments made under fair conditions.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S MISSION.

In reading our trade journals and labor papers we occasionally come across articles quoting the language of some judge who may have rendered a decision favorable to organized labor or to some man in professional or business life who may have spoken a kind word in behalf of trades-unionism.

It is not my desire to find fault with those who by some kind word spoken or the performance of some act may have in some way aided those who are struggling to throw off those barnacles of society who have fastened themselves upon them that they may enjoy all the pleasures of life while those who labor and suffer may partake of all its miseries, nor yet to criticise or find fault with the editors of the trade journals and labor papers for the seeming notoriety they give the acts above mentioned.

The thought that most forcibly impresses itself upon my mind is, Why is it necessary to give more than a passing glance to the actions of individuals who are simply guided by the principles of common law and the spirit of common sense in reaching conclusions that may seem favorable to the interests of the wage-earners in their struggles for the betterment of their conditions?

The pearls of trades-unionism are not to be found on the surface. Those who seek and wish to find them must go to the bottom or to the foundation. They must study and acquire a knowledge of the relationship of organization to all human progress. That knowledge, once received and firmly imbedded in the mind, will drive out indifference and selfishness, will rekindle the fire of activity and devotion, penetrating all those who may come in contact with it, clarifying the air and quickening the pulse of trades-unionism, bringing to it that respect and admiration that has so long been withheld from it, representing, as it does, a cause so noble and so holy.

My object at this time in taking up this phase of the question, which may seem so dry and uninteresting, is to disabuse the minds of the members of trades-unions that their confidence or respect for the union should not in any way be lessened because those who are opposed to them seek to misrepresent, falsify and vilify them. History teaches us that at no time in the past has there been a form of government, no matter how brutal or tyrannical it may have been, that did not have defenders among those who were beneficiaries of the system and who have been pleased to call themselves the better element of society. Our own experience teaches us that no matter how corrupt the government of a State or municipality may be, it can find defenders, and among those you will find ministers of the gospel, judges who come down from the bench to drag their official robes through the mire of political corruption in the hope of giving it a quasi certificate of cleanliness, business men, bankers, lawyers and doctors and others who lay claim to being the respectable element of society.

As it is in the political and social life, so it is in the economical side of life. No matter how degrading and unjust and industrial system may be, it, too, will find defenders, and it is almost an assured fact that those defenders are among those who are benefited by that system. The pages of history do not contain one single instance of a movement that had for its object the improvement and the uplifting of the human race that did not meet with opposition from those who were profiting by the degradation and the misery of the toiling masses. Men had to run counter to this thing they call public opinion; they had to sacrifice the friendship of those with whom they had been used to associate, trusting in time and the justice of their cause for the reward that usually comes from persistence and devotion to a principle founded on the rights of humanity.

Our trades-unionists should not be deterred or influenced by what those outside may say or think about it. They should be like the captain and crew of an outgoing vessel destined for a foreign port. Storms may arise and threaten to engulf them, but with steady hands and determined minds they direct

their bark safely through the angry billows until the storm has spent its force, the turbulent waters again assuming their placid nature and the vessel rides safely and triumphantly into the port for which she was destined.

Trades-unionism has a mission to fulfill. In the performance of our duties we may run counter to the ideas and the wishes of those who refuse to recognize the right of the worker to organize to protect himself in the right to control his labor, but, like the captain and crew of the vessel, we are destined for that port named "Equality and Justice," where the rights of the weak will feel our protecting care, where the power of the strong shall be curbed, where their deadly grip upon the toiling masses shall be broken, where selfishness shall give place to justice, where confidence shall supplant suspicion, love and hate, where the blessings and benefits to be derived from a fully developed and perfect condition of trades-unionism will give comfort and joy to all those who enroll themselves under its banners inscribed with the motto of "Liberty and Equality."—*Ex.*

BRIBING LABOR LEADERS.

A remarkable effort to bribe a labor leader was reported by the Chicago press on the 4th, says *The Public* of that city. For several weeks a controversy has been brewing between the Aurora, Elgin & Chicago (trolley) Railway Company and its employees. As the dispute grew, Mr. Clarence O. Pratt, chairman of the International Executive Board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, came into the management of the difficulty on behalf of the men. Somewhat later Jacob C. LeBosky of Chicago and J. S. Meyer of South Bend, Indiana, were appointed arbitrators, the former for the men and the latter for the company. Mr. LeBosky submitted a list of names for a choice of referee, but all were rejected by Mr. Meyer. Another list which he submitted contained the name of Judge Edward Osgood Brown, which, after four days of delay, Mr. Meyer accepted; but Judge Brown could not serve. Meanwhile, according to Mr. Pratt, a person claiming to represent the company (reported now to be ex-Sheriff Barry of Cleveland) tried to bribe him to nominate a referee favorable to the company, and Mr. Pratt, lest some one might be bribed if he declined, pretended to enter into the arrangement. But he provided himself well with witnesses. The matter came to a head on the 2d. As Mr. Pratt explains he was paid \$5,000 in cash by this professed emissary, who gave him at the same time the name of Mathias Wengler (a friend, as it is now reported of United States Senator Hopkins of Illinois, who is connected in business with the trolley company involved), as the referee the company wanted. According to arrangement, Mr. Pratt gave Mr. Wengler's name to Mr. LeBosky, who included it in his list of proposed referees which he submitted to the company's arbitrator, and the latter immediately chose Mr. Wengler from the list. At the meeting of the men in Aurora on the 3d, Mr. Pratt told the story as outlined above, explaining that he had deposited the money in a safety deposit vault, subject to the wishes of the company, and Mr. LeBosky at once resigned as arbitrator for the men on the ground that the company was not acting in good faith. The men then called off the arbitration, and appointed a committee to announce that fact to the company. This committee was authorized to present at the same time an ultimatum for an adjustment of grievances. The committee was cordially received by the officials of the company, and on the 7th the terms of the men, heretofore rejected by the company, were acceded to.

All of the Japanese working on the fortifications and around the Olongapo and Cavite (P. I.) naval stations have been discharged, including experts who have been in the service for some years. It is asserted that orders for this action came direct from Washington and were peremptory.

FRANK BROS.

The Big
Union Store

1344-1354 Fillmore St.

Near Ellis

The Cream of All Beers**YOSEMITE -:- LAGER**

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY
TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

**ENTERPRISE
BREWING CO.**

San Francisco, Cal.

This is the Label of the
Journeymen Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borok, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 328 1/2 Divisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.
Jussaliss & Kainen, 923 Buchanan street.
Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.
Martin Bros., Market street.
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels

"PUTTING DOWN STRIKES."

As we used to hear of "the wickedest man," we ought not now to be surprised, since everything is capitalized and incorporated, at hearing of "the wickedest corporation." Should there be any contest for this distinction, it might be won by the National Association of Manufacturers, a body that is now engaged in raising a fund of a million and a half for the purpose of fighting strikes. What such a fund would be used for it is not difficult to conjecture. It certainly would not be used for the purpose of obliterating the dangerous class feeling which is arising between employers and employees and which the National Association of Manufacturers is doing all it can to foster.

"One great trouble with the average employer," as the *Railroad Trainmen's Journal* says, "is that he is not willing to consider the employment of labor as he does any other business proposition. He talks glibly enough about workmen having labor to sell, but he begins to rave when workmen unite to fix the minimum price of their labor, although he regards it as in regular business course for employers to unite to fix the price of both goods and labor. He grows bitter and vicious at the thought of meeting a committee of workmen not in his own employment to confer upon hours and wages in his own shop, yet he meekly takes orders in these respects from other employers. Moreover, he forgets, or assumes to, that outside labor committees were necessitated not by trade unions but by employers." The *Railroad Trainmen's Journal* is absolutely accurate when it says: "The labor representative became necessary because so many employers insisted on meeting their own employees, and then when they did, frequently discharged the committeemen for daring to come to them, and they thus intimidated the rest. The representative who does not depend on the employer for his wages does not fear personal results, and he is much more effective than one could be who felt that he would be singled out for dismissal." That is the history of the rise of "the walking delegate." It was necessary for organized labor to create an independent ambassador, one whom the employer could not hurt, in order to secure fair conferences with employers in behalf of their own workmen.

If employers generally were disposed to act with workers like sensible men instead of domineering bosses, they would deal with "walking delegates" or representative committees, either directly or through their own walking delegates or representative committees, as they deal with lawyers or arbitration committees in their disputes with fellow employers. Were they to pursue this course, strikes would cease. But this they will not do, and their stubborn refusal in that respect is the most prolific cause of strikes. Unfair and stubborn as labor unions may be at times, they are neither so unfair nor so stubborn as employers' unions. A fund of a million and a half devoted to breaking down the wretched anti-labor prejudice of employers, would do more good than the same fund devoted to "putting down strikes" by employees could do evil—and that is saying much.—*The Public.*

Immigration officials at San Antonio, Tex., have received information that there are 4000 Japanese in Mexico awaiting a chance to slip into the United States. The news comes from construction camps below Tuxpamom, on the Manzanillo extension of the Mexican Central Railroad.

At the conclusion of the investigation of a party of sixty Japanese who arrived at Laredo, Tex., several days ago and asked permission to enter the United States, the men were returned to Mexico because of their passports being limited to that republic. They were well supplied with money.

At the end of last year the amalgamated Society of Engineers had 686 branches scattered throughout the world, with a membership of 104,871, the year's income being £400,700, and the amount standing to the credit of the society £729,074.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

Secretary Mosely of the Interstate Commerce Commission recently made public some very interesting statistics which he has been years in compiling, which prove that labor unions, and not prosperity or politics, are alone responsible for raises in wages. These figures conclusively show that the interest of the workers lies with the unions of their crafts; they prove that the only hope the workers can have is by united and collective bargaining for the sale of their labor power. These figures show that the recent apparently voluntary raises in wages by railroads have not been given through the "goodness of heart" of the railway magnates, but because the employees organized. Secretary Mosely says:

"The figures indicate that since 1900 the net earnings of the roads have increased 82 per cent. The average earnings of the men have not increased more than 17 per cent.

"The figures show the significant fact that those railroad men have obtained the largest increase in their wages who are banded together in an aggressive organization. For instance, in five years, the average wages of switch tenders, crossing tenders and watchmen, who are not organized, have increased only 1.14 per cent, while the average wages of conductors, who are organized, have increased 15.13 per cent; those of railroad firemen, also organized, 14 per cent, and those of engineers, who have an organization similar to the conductors and firemen, 12.33 per cent.

"Where no organization exists the same treatment has been accorded to the men as in the case of switch and crossing tenders. For instance, general office clerks have had an increase of only 1.37 per cent, and other station men only 4 per cent. The railroad officials have not been niggardly with themselves, for their salaries have increased 28.86 per cent.

"All information I have collected demonstrates that neither prosperity nor politics cut any figure in causing an increase of wages paid to railroad employees. The increase is forced by the organizations of railroad men.

"Perhaps the action of the railroads is influenced further by the desire to conciliate labor and prevent

the passage of more hostile legislation by Congress. They have awakened to the fact that they are unpopular. They have been engaged for more than a year in a campaign of education designed to show the public that they are not what they have been painted."

BACK TO 'FRISCO!

I'm going back, I'm going back—
I know I ran away,
But now I'm on the homeward track,
I'm going back to stay.

Oh I'll admit that I was scared
And joined the Down and Outs,
And with the fleeing hundreds shared
The loud-mouthed croakers' shouts.

They said the town was gone for good
In ruined blackened heaps,
And be rebuilt it never would,
It sure was dead for keeps.

So many, many miles afar
I tried to make my stand,
But everywhere I got a jar
In strange and distant land.

I blistered in the burning East—
Baked dry as summer log,
And longed for one more grateful feast
Of cooling western fog.

I froze amidst the blizzards sleet,
I floundered in the snow;
A cyclone struck my next retreat,
My days were endless woe.

Then, too, the people chill and stern,
Not like our friendly folk,
Make strong the wish I had to turn
To HOME out on the slope.

I hear the old town's building fast—
Sky-scrapers rising high;
That debris days are nearly past,
And prosp'rous times are nigh.

Then westward ho! for me I say,
Ho, for the Golden State!
To San Francisco on the bay,
The city by the Gate.

—Sammy Quarts.

Demand union-label goods.

KELLEHER & BROWNE

THE IRISH TAILORS



First Tailors in San Francisco to Adopt the Custom Tailors Union Label

11 TO 15 SEVENTH STREET

Near Market Street

Newman's

BUY NOW PAY LATER

2200 to 2212
MISSION STREET

The big Installment House on the corner of Mission and 18th streets

THE IDEA IS THIS

You rent the house and we'll furnish it—furnish it in an elaborate manner, at a nominal cost—say about \$250 for five rooms.

Pay a little down and arrange terms to suit your own convenience.

NO EXTRA FOR CREDIT.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Mark 2853.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—D. Kane, Business Agent, 221 5th ave., Richmond Dist.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cloth Casket Workers—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ladies' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesday.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mallers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 216 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Blake street, Berkeley.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Telephone Operators—Meet Tuesdays 10 a. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesday, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, 509 Golden Gate Ave., Rooms 40-42.

Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

A. F. OF L. "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms which have been placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor:

Food and Kindred Products.

Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.

Flour—Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Valley City Milling Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Groceries—James Butler, New York City.

Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.

Whiskey—Finch Distilling Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill.

Bros., New York.

Corsets—Chicago Corset Company, manufacturers Kabo and La Marguerite Corsets.

Gloves—J. H. Cownie Glove Co., Des Moines, Iowa; California Glove Co., Napa, Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. Knox Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Company, Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kaiser, New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pease Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Printing—Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.; Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia, Bulletin.

Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick—Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Company, Corning, N. Y.

Cement—Portland Peninsular Cement Company, Jackson, Mich.; Utica Hydraulic Cement and Utica Cement Mfg. Co., Utica, Ill.

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware—Landers, Fry & Clark, Aetna Company, New Britain, Conn.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Company, Providence, R. I.; John Russell Cutlery Company, Turner's Falls, Mass.; Henry Disston & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York

Knife Company, Walden, N. Y.; Ideal Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.

Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Company of Carpentersville, Ill.; Casey & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lincoln Iron Works (F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company), Rutland, Vt.; Erie City Iron Works, Erie, Pa.; Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J.; Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; American Hoist and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Manitowoc Dry Dock Company, Manitowoc, Wis.

Stoves—Wrought Iron Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.; United States Heater Company, Detroit, Mich.; Gurney Foundry Company, Toronto, Ont.; Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind.; Buck's Stove and Range Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Wood and Furniture.

Bags—Gulf Bag Company, New Orleans, La., branch Bemis Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.

Brooms and Dusters—The Lee Broom and Duster Company, of Davenport, Iowa; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, Ill.

Furniture—American Billiard Table Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. Wisner Piano Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Krell Piano Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Derby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.

Gold Beaters—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.

Lumber—Reinle Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md.; St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.

Leather—Lerch Bros., Baltimore, Md.

Paper—Remington-Martin Paper Co., Norfolk, N. Y.; (Raymond Paper Co., Raymondville, N. Y.; J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y.); Potter Wall Paper Co., Hoboken, N. J.

Wall Paper—William Bailey & Sons, Cleveland, O.

Watches—Keystone Watch Case Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Jos. Fahy, Brooklyn Watch Case Company, Sag Harbor; T. Zurbugg Watch Case Company, Riverside, N. J.

Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collingwood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City.

Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Railways—Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad; Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph Company, and its Messenger Service.

C. W. Post, Manufacturer of Grape Nuts and D. M. Parry, Indianapolis, Ind.

Postum Cereal, Battle Creek, Mich.

Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.

Bibliophile (aghost)—I beg your pardon, madam, but that book your little girl is playing with is an old and exceedingly rare first edition. Caller—Oh, that's all right, Mr. Vibert. It will amuse her just as much as if it were nice and new.—Chicago Tribune.

Small Boy—Ma says they've got a new baby girl at Mr. Sands, the grocer's. Small Girl—My, what a sell; will they have to keep it? Small Boy—Of course, silly. Why? Small Girl—'Cause there's a card in the shop window with 'Boy wanted' on it.—Ex.

SAMUEL MCFADDEN & CO. Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

Jas. G. Maguire

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Suite 22, St. Mungo Building, N. W. Corner Golden Gate Avenue and Fillmore Street

DEMAND THIS LABEL



On Your Printing

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513 1/2 Octavia.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.
 (3) Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansome.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (38) California Printing Co., 2054 Market.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3353 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (147) Construction News, 51 Third.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (126) Crackbon & Wright Co., 22 Leavenworth.
 (142) Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, 33-35 Main.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3588 Twentieth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (156) Glissman Press, Inc., 138 Steiner.
 (153) Golden Gate Press, The, 643 Golden Gate ave.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (14) Goldwin & Slyter, 188 Erie.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Halle & Scott, 640 Commercial.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (158) Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (150) Helvetia Printing Co., 1964 Post.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (141) La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (66) Leland Printing and Publishing Co., 19 7th.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.
 (135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansome.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1530 Geary.
 (115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (148) Pacific Label Co., 575 Turk.
 (81) Perna Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (110) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (137) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (109) Polychrome Company, 214 Hyde.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (103) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (145) San Francisco Newspaper Union, 405 Eighth, Oakland.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (50) Starkweather, Latham & Emanuel, 510 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 604 Mission.
 (48) Sutter Press, 166 Valencia.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.
 (107) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.

- (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Vale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (138) Wallace Larssen Co., Inc., 955 O'Farrell.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1530 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. E., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 (41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 (32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission
 Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

MAILERS

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

"What did that old miser put down when you asked him to contribute to the charitable fund?" "His foot."—Baltimore American.

"Why, Johnny, what are you doing pushing the cat on Mr. Nicefello in that fashion." "Papa told me to stay in the parlor and keep Tab on him while he was here."

It is to be noted that the unions in San Francisco which show most disposition to settle their differences upon a basis of compromise are precisely those that are best equipped to "fight to a finish." 'Twas ever thus. Experience, which gives strength, also gives caution.—Woodworker.

EAGLESON CO.

PACIFIC SHIRT CO.

WILSON CO.

Reliable Shirts and Men's
Furnishing Goods

Large Stock—Popular Prices

1453 Fillmore St. near O'Farrell St.
1158 Market St. near Jones
Also Los Angeles and Sacramento.

Union Made Pants \$2 to \$5

with a guarantee—a new
pair free if they don't wear

Wallenstein and Frost

Van Ness and
Golden Gate Aves.

3 WEEKS TO LABOR DAY

ORDER YOUR

Banners, Badges, Parade Flags
and Sashes, Regalia, But-
tons, Souvenirs, Etc.

WALTER N. BRUNT CO.

391 JESSIE STREET, AT FIFTH

Opposite U. S. Mint, San Francisco

PHONE TEMPORARY 1966

WE PRINT THE "LABOR CLARION"



FACE to FACE

McCormick Sells Hats
Columbia Hat
Works (Inc.)

2358 Mission Street

Phone Market 2445

Between 19th and 20th

1593 Haight Street

Phone Park 560

Hats of All Kinds Renovated
Panamas Especially



READY FOR BUSINESS

WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY

77 THIRD STREET

Opposite old location

¶ We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We will carry a complete line of Tools and Builders' Hardware.

Open Saturday evenings till 10 p. m.

HAYWOOD'S "DARK" RECEPTION AT DENVER.

The bill of health, political and moral, which Gov. Buchtel recently gave to pretty much everything bad and rich in Colorado, from its corrupted legislature to its corrupting Guggenheim, told better than any personal description possibly could what manner of man this Gov. Buchtel is. More recently he rounded out the picture by his order to the Mayor of Denver to cut off the lights of the "welcome" arch at the Denver depot upon the return of William D. Haywood to the city whence he had been kidnapped by Gov. Buchtel's political creators. More fitting than Gov. Buchtel would like to believe, was this "dark reception," as it is called. On the one hand it symbolized the ways and manners of Haywood's enemies, who are now exposed as public enemies; on the other hand it was the most honorable welcome to Haywood that Gov. Buchtel could have offered him. The regularly lighted arch at the Denver depot would have been commonplace; the same arch, darkened for the occasion by Buchtel's orders, lent official and honorable distinction to Haywood's homecoming.—*The Public.*

Modesty Versus Money.

When the wind was in its most capricious mood on a particular "blowy" day last summer, a woman at that mysterious age when her friends speak of her as "well preserved," made a dash around the corner of the treacherous flatiron building, New York City. Her gown was the lightest of summer muslins, and on her head she wore a marvelous creation of gauze and flowers. Every vagabond breeze in that vicinity instantly saw an opportunity to do stunts.

Sooner than it takes to tell it, the summer muslin was describing the most alarming aerial flights. But its owner, a hand on either side of her hat, kept on as stubbornly as though such a display of open-work hosiery was an everyday affair.

"Madame," cried another woman, rushing up to her, holding her own draperies in a tight embrace, "you are probably not aware of it, but your skirts are above your knees."

"I don't care," retorted the other, never moving a finger from the flower-laden bonnet. "I've had those legs for forty-eight years and can't lose them, but I've just bought this hat and paid eighteen dollars for it, and I don't mean to let it get away."

The Worst.

"Well, if another engineer hasn't quit his canal job," exclaimed Mr. Dusenberry, glancing up from his paper.

Mrs. Dusenberry continued her darning, without looking up.

"I say, another canal engineer has quit his job."

"Well, what of it?" queried Mrs. Dusenberry.

"Great Scott, woman!" shouted Dusenberry, "this is becoming a great national scandal."

"I guess not, dear," said Mrs. Dusenberry. "Another cook left us to-day, but I'm getting so used to it that I don't worry any more. And cooks are scarcer than engineers."—*Ex.*

The Jury System.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the Judge, as he concluded his charge, "if the evidence shows in your minds that pneumonia, even indirectly, was the cause of the man's death, the prisoner cannot be convicted."

An hour later a messenger came from the jury room.

"The gentlemen of the jury, your honor," he said, "desire information."

"On what point of evidence?"

"None, your honor; they want to know how to spell pneumonia."—*Ex.*

His Wife—Have you had a bad day, dear? The Financier—Yes, I lost over \$50,000. And the worst of it is that nearly \$20 of it was my own money.—*Ex.*

TWO STORES

HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS
AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET
781 MARKET STREET
FORMERLY EXAMINER BLDG.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Guaranteed Capital and Surplus . . . \$2,603,755.68
Capital actually paid up in cash . . . 1,000,000.00
Deposits, June 29, 1907 . . . 38,156,931.28

OFFICERS—President, F. Tillmann, Jr.; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—F. Tillmann, Jr.; Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, N. Ohlandt, J. W. Van Bergen, E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

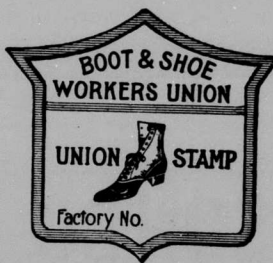
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAS. F. LEEGE, Pres. W. A. FREDERICK, Vice-Pres.
O. A. HALE, Vice-Pres. HENRY BRUNNER, Vice-Pres.
B. G. TOGAZZI, Cashier and Manager
FRED F. OUER, FRED V. VOLLMER, Asst. Cashiers
FRANK S. JACOTT, Trust Officer

Capital paid in . . . \$1,500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 248,742.13
DEPOSITS . . . 4,176,658.85

42 MONTGOMERY ST., San Francisco, Cal.

DON'T FORGET THAT THE DÉLINEATOR
and LADIES' HOME JOURNAL are UNFAIR



Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.

Agents For
W. L. DOUGLAS
[Union Stamped]
SHOES

We want to tell you
about the

Agents For
BUCKINGHAM & HECHT
San Francisco made
UNION STAMPED SHOES

"Keystone (UNION STAMPED) Shoe" FOR MEN

They're so good that we are deservedly enthusiastic about them. They're a shoe that will stand the test. That means wear, foot ease and all around shoe satisfaction. These are stylish shoes, but the style costs you nothing. Correct style is simply the shape in which you buy the best shoe material and the greatest shoe service.

\$3.50 ALL SHAPES \$4.00
ALL LEATHERS

SELLING AGENT **B. KATSCHINSKI**
PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

1549 FILLMORE STREET, NEAR GEARY

The ONLY Shoe House in San Francisco Displaying the UNION CARD

Agents For
STACY-ADAMS CO.
[Union Stamped]
SHOES

Agents For
RICHARDS & BRENNAN
[Union Stamped]
SHOES

FOR BEST VALUES IN

HATS

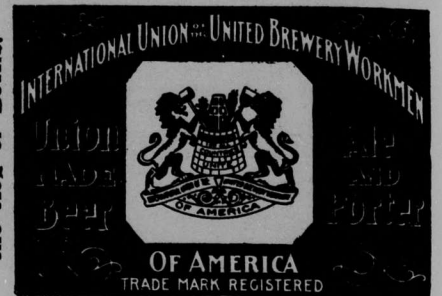
J. C. Meussdorffer Sons
UNION HATTERS

909 FILLMORE 909
Between McAllister and Fulton Sts.

PANAMA HATS \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

The \$5.00 Grade are Going Fast
Come In on These

WHEN YOU
DRINK BEER
See that this Label is on
the Keg or Bottle.



SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

TIEDEMANN BROS.

The Jefferson . . . 700 McAllister

Phone Page 1838

The Popular . . . 616 Sacramento